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prompt attention.
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Regina, April 14, 1887.

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Cash paid for Po-
tatoes at the
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**THE LEADING
LIVERY,
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For First Class Rigs.
Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle
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**New Millinery and
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MISS A. McRAE
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Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
All kinds of Job Work strictly attended
to. Pliers made to order and
guaranteed to work. A large quantity of
IRON AND COAL
KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.
Carriage springs, axles and thimbles—kinds
for wagons.
Qu'Appelle, June 2, 1887.

FRANK MARWOOD
SUCCESSOR TO J. WELSH,
General Blacksmith
—AND—
Practical Horse-shoer.
A trial solicited from parties having large or
interesting horses. From horses made to
order and satisfaction guaranteed.
WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.
Qu'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

A Trip to Ontario.
**MUSINGS OF YE EDITOR
EN ROUTE.**
(Continued out last week.)

We boarded the cars at 2:20 on
the 14th inst., and the train was
scarcely in motion when we realized
that our memory had failed us to
the extent of our overcoat, and we
had nothing to round off the sharp
corners of the average railway seat.
Besides we began to "wonder"
whether we would not have to
borrow an overcoat when we got
down to the "cold" climate of Onta-
rio.

As we drew up at Indian Head
we felt our conscience twinge us
for not having assisted in booming
Agent Lewis's marriage certificate
free pass for Northwest bachelors
to any point in Eastern Canada and
return with their new made bride's.
Again we "wondered" whether
agent Lewis had any selfish motive
in proposing that scheme. If he is
a married man that fact will remove
from him any such suspicion. If
not, we "dunno." But seriously,
Mr. Lewis realizes that population
is the great want of the country,
and his proposal is suggestive of a
good beginning towards supplying
that want. Get wives for our
bachelors, and it will not be long
till our population will increase in
the natural order of things, for our
climate is wonderfully conducive to
the raising of healthful children.
It is to be hoped in this view of
the case that Mr. Lewis will be
able to induce the C. P. R. to adopt
his scheme. It would be a good
plan to try it for year 1888 at least.

We had been trying to get a
snootz, but with such indifferent
success that we cannot work in the
"forty works" chestnut. At White-
wood daylight began to appear and
as we sped eastward between
that point and Winnipeg we got
glimpses of the magnificent harvest
gathered by the farmers. The
number of stacks and grain still
unstacked showed a most remarka-
ble yield. One or two more years
such as this will bring the immi-
grants into the country in thousands,
if there is not too much agitation
and sensationalism engendered by
professional canters in connection
with the Red River Valley Railway
or perchance some other imaginary
evil said to be inflicted upon a long
suffering (?) people.

In due time Winnipeg is reached,
and prompted by the report sent
abroad about the doings of Win-
nipeggers we scanned the counten-
ances of those we met to see if we
could find any traces of rebellion. Of
course we had only twenty-five
minutes, but in that time we met
on the street a few prominent
Winnipeggers pursuing their voca-
tions with that assiduity which has
done much to build up their city.
Although bent on business, their
thoughts and conversation would
revert to the now world-renowned
Boundary railway. If the subject
was mentioned, a determined look
would come upon the face of the
Winnipegger, and he would say the
road must be built in spite of the
Dominion Government, the C.P.R.,
the Brownings, the Jenkins, British
redcoats, injunctions of anything
else. This city had come to the con-
clusion that it was necessary she
should get the road and have it the
would, just like a spoiled child that
gets it mind on some particular
thing which its fancy leads it to
hanker after, and have it it will
regardless of the consequences either
to itself or anybody else.

"All aboard!" and off we go. We
soon leave Winnipeg far behind.
Kewatin and Rat Portage are
passed in the night, and we are far
away in the wilderness of the rock
smoking and timber on the dawn
again breaks upon us. During the
night we succeeded in getting forty
winks, and the morning finds us
partially refreshed. By the time
we strike the valley of the Kaminis-
tiquia river, the landscape becomes
interesting, and from there to Fort
William we get brief glimpses of
beautiful bits of scenery. The rail-
way track follows the course of the
river for a considerable distance
and crosses and recrosses it at
intervals. In due time we reach
Fort William and have a few
minutes to take in the new histori-
cal Nocting hotel, the Kaministiquia
river arroyo (McKenzie's Lake
Superior Port), etc. Boarding the
train again we soon come in sight
of the waters of Thunder Bay, and
the town of Port Arthur. This
place, as well as Fort William,
presents many appearances of pros-
perity, and promises well to become
quite a large city in the near future.
Leaving Port Arthur the next five
hours are the most interesting part
of the journey. The passenger
who is interested in grand scenery
is ever on the alert for those points
where the train comes in sight of
Lake Superior, the great inland
fresh water sea. Here and there
the line is on the very edge of the
lake and at places crosses some of
its arms. At Nipigon (Red Rock),
the way the road bed dodges round
the high rocky promontories indi-
cates the difficulties that were met
with in the construction of the C.
P. R. along the north shore of the
great lake. The double band of
steel brings our coaches suddenly
from out the swampy bushland
through which we have been run-
ning since leaving Port Arthur, and
to follow the direction in which the
train is heading it would seem as if
we must run right into the lake.
The thought scarcely enters the mind
however, before the engine winds
round a point, the height of which
makes our train look quite insignif-
icant. The last car comes round
the sharp curve in a manner sug-
gestive of swinging it off the track
if the speed were not moderated.
On we go round bays and over
creeks, and there on the very
edge of the water, with the rocks
towering five to eight hundred
feet above us. The passenger who
can appreciate the wonderful works
of nature, drinks in the beauty of
the ever varying scene till night
drops its dark pall upon us. On
the return trip we had a splendid
opportunity of enjoying the beauties
of the serpentine course of the road
bed of the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way along the north shore, as the
train is about two hours late, and
we spend nearly all of the light of
one day running within sight of
the great Superior. With our
head protruding from the car win-
dow we drink in the delightful
panorama that rapidly passes in
view before us till the mind is con-
sciously lifted in grateful praise
to the World's Great Architect, who
lives and reigns for ever.
(Concluded next week.)

—Clara Morris says she must read or
hear some patriotic incident before go-
ing on the stage when she has a patrio-
tic part to play, else she can't cry.
There must be real tears in eyes and
voice to act well. —*St. J. Herald.*
—Henry James, in the Century,
makes one of his characters laugh out
of the "copious fringe of his lips." It
doesn't make much difference what a
novelist says these days, but it must be
new. —*Philadelphia City.*
—Mr. Fresno & Drake, who has pre-
pared a small volume called "Ten
Lessons," giving information about the
destruction of the tea in Hong Kong,
1874 has discovered the names of one
hundred persons who took part in that
very important affair. —*London Journal.*
—A woman is phonetically reported as
having said, "let's she was sent to
see for France." —*Oregon.* I had heard
your tank with an East Indian man
fail to keep a n English opera. I'll
try to do some thing. Well, I've
found better than nine tenths of the
school friends of the period. —*San Fran-
cisco.*

WOLSELEY COUNCIL.

Council reassembled at Summer-
berry on Saturday, Sept. 17th, 1887.
Present: chairman, councillors
Marlin, Jolly, Mann and Fleming.
The chairman took the chair at
10:30 a. m.
The minutes of last meeting were
read and confirmed.

The following communications
were read:

From the Lieut.-Governor, stat-
ing that a sum not exceeding \$100
would be expended on the south
approach to the Osler Bridge.

From the same, stating that he
was unable to hold out hope of any
further grant in aid of the works in
progress within the municipality.

From the same, stating that this
letter from the council suggesting
certain alterations in the municipal
Ordinance, would be laid before the
Northwest council.

From Messrs. Crawford and
Sutherland, promising to further the
views of the council as to grant for
improvements as far as possible.

From councillor Nimmons apply-
ing for leave of absence. Granted.

The following accounts were pass-
ed and ordered to be paid:

R. D. Richardson, printing, etc.
\$21.10; Johnston & Forbes, legal
expenses \$50; James Duncan \$1.
60; S. Y. Bray, lumber \$10.36;
Chairman's expenditure in inspection
of mill \$1.25; Clerk, postage, etc.,
expense connected with issue of
mill debentures \$16.20; Treasurer
amount due on balance of books
\$60.41.

An application from Summer-
berry school district for an advance
of \$10. Granted.

An application was received from
the Wolseley agricultural society
asking a grant, it was resolved that
owing to the heavy expenditure on
fire guards the council would be
unable to accede to the request this
year.

It was also decided not to take
any action as to surveying the
cemetery at present.

On motion of coun. Marlin sec-
onded by coun. Fleming, Mann and
Jolly were appointed a committee
to expend the Lieut.-Governor's
grant on Osler Hill.

On motion of coun. Fleming and
Mann that each councillor is autho-
rized to expend a sum not exceed-
ing \$75 of commutation money in
completing fire guards.

A sum not exceeding \$30 was
authorized to be expended in con-
structing a dam on road allowance
between Townships 16 and 17,
Range 8, and a similar amount on
the completion of Duchesne's dam.

The following by-laws having
been read a first and second time
were by the unanimous vote of the
council put through their remaining
stages and passed.

A by-law authorizing the renewal
of a promissory note.

A by-law authorizing the levy-
ing and collecting of a rate of 1 cent
in the dollar.

A by-law was ordered to be
drafted for the prevention of dan-
ger in the town of Wolseley.

Council adjourned to meet again
on the 29th October at Wolseley,
unless previously called by the
chairman.

—A man who opened a small fruit
store on Grand avenue the other morn-
ing locked the doors on a Monday night
and posted a notice reading "No business
done" do some business best check."
An inquisitive man was asking him what
the trouble was and he replied "Oh, I
thought in this matter to give you
a truck out color two dollars, and my
stock goes down half half cents. The
Saturday night I was out all day and
didn't have time to pay it. I read
I thought it was better to give you
than to have some stranger come in and
out all day and pay it. I was out all day
Sunday." —*Refined Free Press.*

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Subscription prices \$1.00 per annum, in advance; single copies 5 cents.

The value for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

One	One	Three	One
Week	Month	Three	Year
One column	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$35.00
Half column	5.00	7.50	17.50
Quarter column	2.50	3.75	8.75
Two inches	3.00	5.00	10.00
Three inches	4.00	6.00	12.00
Business cards	\$1.00	per month	payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if offered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business local, 10 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

R. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

THAT MAIL ROUTE AGAIN

We notice that the Regina Leader copied the letter of Mr. Copeland proposing to send the Battleford and Prince Albert mails via Saskatoon. It is not surprising that the Leader should insert the letter, as, if it were feasible, the exchange of mails at Regina would be beneficial to that town. But everything is against that route with the single exception that it is a trifle nearer in an air line from Regina to Prince Albert than from Qu'Appelle. The character of the country is such that it would be almost impossible to make a decent trail over a large part of the distance. The trail might be plowed and levelled down but for such a trail there needs to be plenty of room in wet weather to get out on the grass and at all times for easy passing of teams, and over hummocky prairie as a large part of that route is, this could not be done. The trail from Qu'Appelle on the other hand is one of the best to be found for such a long distance. Hence the troops were forwarded from Qu'Appelle and all their stores for Prince Albert, and not from Regina. When the proposition was made in 1882 to send the mails via Regina, the contractor said yes, "if he must but he would bring it back to Qu'Appelle and take the government trail to Prince Albert thus saving money and a full day's drive." Distances and conditions of travel are the same today as then, except that the trail we advocate has by constant use become better every year, while from Regina there is no perceptible change. Were it not for the statement, which however, we hope is not true, that Mr. Macdowell has promised his assistance, there would not be the ghost of a fear that such a change would be seriously proposed. All the less likely in view of the almost certain completion of a railway to those northern points before long.

The Housekeeper for O. Tober will contain a full account of the wedding of the managers of that paper, in the Minneapolis, Minn., Exposition, on the evening of September 28, together with accurate descriptions and illustrations of the participants' wedding dresses and presents.

A copy of this issue will be mailed free to any of our lady readers sending their address to THE BUCKEYE PUB. CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

There is a strong feeling in various portions of the United States in favor of the total abolition of fences. It is stated that the cost of the maintenance of fences annually in this country is not far short of \$20,000,000. A pretty sure thing it might be saved to the farmers if it is estimated that there are 6,000,000 miles of fencing in all this Nation.—N. Y. Free Press.

A REFORMER ON C. U.

WASTING AT THE BUNG TO SAVE AT THE SPIDOT.

Toronto, Ont.

The Hon. James Young, a life-long Reformer, an ex-member of the Mowat administration, a Reformer journalist of experience and a business man with varied connections, has written several letters to show why in his opinion commercial union is impracticable and undesirable. Mr. Young's arguments are temperate but forcible and make strongly against the fact endorsed by so many of his political friends and associates.

COMMERCIAL UNION NOT RECIPROcity

He first points out that while extended commercial relations with the United States in some classes of products may be desirable, the United States is solely responsible for the tariff wall which now exists. Proceeding he says that in discussing this question it is high time every candid writer ceases to speak of reciprocity and commercial union as the same thing. They are materially different. Reciprocity is one thing, commercial union quite another. The former is simply a commercial question, the latter is, in addition, a national and political question of the most vital character. Many of its advocates seek to shirk or ignore this. But it is impossible. It is of the very essence of Mr. Butterworth's bill, ample proof of which, if any were needed, might be found in the fact that whilst in Canada its friends are constantly protesting it won't affect British connection and lead to annexation, its popularity in the States arises chiefly from the belief that it would speedily bring about these results.

THE FARMER NOT HOPELESS AND HELPLESS.

Before proceeding, however, to the discussion of the commercial question Mr. Young refers to a few of the incorrect assumptions of the advocates of commercial union as follows:

(1) How absurd it is, not to say unpatriotic, to speak of Canadians, especially our farmers, as being poverty stricken and suffering serious disadvantages as compared with our American neighbors. Sixty millions of people will naturally have larger cities, larger industries and larger wealth than five millions. But, as I have had occasion to remark before, I do not believe that in the most favored parts of the Union the masses of the people are wealthier, healthier or happier than in our own noble Province of Ontario, whilst in the majority of the states and territories their position is quite inferior to ours in almost every respect.

(2) Equally fallacious it is to assume that the Canadian farmer pays all the duties on the horses, cattle, hawks, etc., which are exported across the lines. For forty years the Liberal party has been taught differently, and the demonstrations of Adana Smith, confirmed by all great living political economists, as well as by practical experience, clearly prove the contrary.

(3) I may also notice the assumption so frequently indulged in, that commercial union would open up to our farmers a market of 60,000,000 of consumers. With equal truth it might be said that it would bring upon them 60,000,000 of competitors, for a nation which exports over \$500,000,000 worth of farm products annually cannot require to import similar articles for their own consumption.

DISASTROUS TO BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Discussing the effect of the measure if passed, Mr. Young finds that the lot of our fishermen would not be improved and our lumber industry injured. The dazzling picture of the wealth to be drawn from our "mountains of copper and iron" will not bear close scrutiny, while the ruin of our importing and manufacturing trade would within twelve months cause a commercial crisis that would affect all classes. The claim that our manufacturers would have a sale all over the United States Mr. Young regards as only a dream for two reasons.

First: All description of American manufactures are extensively

covered by patents, either wholly or in part. These patents run for long years and prevent competition with the patented articles in any of the states and territories of the Union. Many of these same manufactures are made in Canada, but few of them have been patented here; consequently, whilst the Americans could overrun our limited market with their goods, our manufacturers who make the same article or parts thereof would continue to be as completely shut out of the States as they are at present.

Second: Under commercial union the commencement of large industrial establishments in Canada would be checked if not altogether prevented. It would offer a premium to manufacturers to avoid Canada, for the obvious and powerful reason that if they located here the repeal of the treaty would lose them eleven-twelfths of their market and entail serious loss both in real estate and plant. On the other hand, by locating in the States they would be certain of the whole of that large market and enjoy ours also whilst the treaty lasted. Under these circumstances I submit that whatever else may be said of commercial union, it would inevitably be most disastrous to Canadian manufactures, both at present and in the future. I shall not enlarge further on this point except to say what this would mean, not only to our leading cities, but such places as Stratford, Woodstock, Brantford, Galt, Berlin, Paris, Oshawa, and other rising towns and villages throughout the Dominion, requires no prophet to foretell.

HOW IT WILL HURT THE FARMER.

On the agricultural phase of the question Mr. Young comes out strong. After inquiring how, if the farmers are suffering from protection they hope to better themselves by an alliance with a still higher protection, he says—And a long quotation will be allowable:

Whilst improving our farmers American trade, commercial union, unlike reciprocity, would injure their home and British markets. These three markets absorb nearly all our agricultural produce, and the former, I submit, is the least important to our farmers for the following reasons: (1) Because our neighbors raise annually over 2,210,000,000 worth of the same products which we raise; (2) because the British is the consuming market for the surplus products of both countries and determines the price; and (3) because they take less of our products than the home or British markets, and what they do buy, except horses, barley and a few other items, is either re-exported or displaces produce of their own—in either case a ding to the competition of our direct shipments to the Mother country.

It is the very marrow of the question to determine the relative value of these three markets to our farmers, and we are fortunately now in possession of some reliable data which may guide us in doing so. The able head of the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Archibald Blue in a carefully prepared statement, now in my possession, makes the value of everything produced on Ontario farms in 1886 to have been close upon \$160,000,000. Adding \$140,000,000 for all the other provinces, which must be a moderate estimate, we reach a total production for the Dominion of \$300,000,000. Assuming that one-half of these products were consumed by the farming community themselves, the surplus was disposed of as follows:

Surplus farm production	\$150,000,000
Exported to Great Britain	\$27,545,391
States	\$15,492,781
Exported elsewhere	1,678,493
	30,718,222

Home market consumed, \$119,281,788

Although only an approximate estimate, these figures clearly indicate that the home market made by our manufacturing, lumbering mercantile and other classes is incomparably the best which our farmers possess, while that of British ranks second and that of the States third. As indicative of the relative value of the two latter I subjoin a statement of our total shipments of products of the farm (goods "not the produce" of Canada included) to each respect-

ively since 1880:

Year.	United States.	Great Britain.
1880	\$18,177,724	\$25,798,797
1881	14,199,767	34,087,866
1882	16,297,296	35,168,194
1883	16,776,292	35,587,912
1884	16,812,932	35,730,831
1885	15,513,393	30,449,445
1886	15,931,188	26,700,404

\$108,437,212 \$208,102,110

During the last seven years, therefore, Britain took more agricultural products directly from the Dominion than the States did by nearly \$100,000,000. This makes it tolerably clear that it is our principal market for foreign export, and its superiority is enhanced by the fact that whilst the Mother Country sends us comparatively no farm products in return, our American neighbors are active competitors, not only in the foreign, but in our own home market. In order to throw further light on this important point, I have compiled from Dominion records the following table of our chief agricultural exports to each country respectively during 1886:

	U. S.	Gr. B.
Cattle	\$2,145,457	\$4,998,327
Horses	2,180,891	10,279
Sheep	851,740	317,987
Butter	17,545	373,511
Cheese	20,219	7,261,542
Eggs	1,722,579
Mesta, all kinds	88,570	698,776
Wheat	325,271	4,789,276
Flour	125,520	1,092,461
Oatmeal	15,680	207,415
Barley	5,708,130	11,248
Indian corn	59,450	1,830,181
Oats	87,697	1,160,528
Peas	377,003	1,789,917
Hay	897,806	69,534
Potatoes	74,122	192
Hides and skins	468,461	785
Wool	271,424	45,254
Apples	55,302	410,898

These various statistics will, I trust, furnish our farmers some reliable data upon which to estimate the relative value of their three chief markets. The surplus farm production of the Dominion (only one half the total amount) for 1886, as we saw above, was about \$150,000,000, and of this our home market absorbs (to use round numbers) \$110,000,000, or 73 per cent.; Great Britain, \$22,500,000, or 15 per cent.; and the United States, \$15,500,000, or 10 per cent. It is quite evident from these facts that it must be absurd to represent our farmers as dependent on a market which for twenty years has only taken 10 per cent. of their surplus and only 5 per cent. of their total annual production, and that the benefits of commercial union might be dearly purchased if it weakened their home and British markets, which together absorbed 88 per cent. To put it in a sentence, what would they be in pocket if they got a trifle more on \$2,180,000 worth of horses, \$5,780,000 of barley, and \$831,000 of sheep and lambs, but had to take a little less on \$4,998,000 worth of cattle, \$6,179,000 of breadstuffs and \$8,035,000 worth of cheese and butter?

THE HOME MARKET WASTED

Mr. Young points out that the same argument applies with greater force to our home market. The general decline of our British trade, which would be as certain under commercial union as that the sun shines, would more or less injure our ocean shipping, our importing interests, the Pacific and Intercolonial railways, as well as leading cities along the St. Lawrence route. Attempts have been made to belittle our home market. But according to the census of 1881 there were at that time 234,935 mechanics employed in manufacturing alone, there was \$165,312,000 of capital invested, and the annual product of our various industries was given at \$309,676,000. According to the Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, the annual output is now not less than \$500,000,000, and the wages paid out something like \$60,000,000. The numbers employed have been largely increased since 1881. Taken altogether, these different classes embrace a large portion of our consuming population, and they are our farmers' best customers, because they are found at their own doors, saving the cost of carriage, and they buy largely of butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruits, berries, honey and other minor articles, which are scarcely

of any value for export. The injury of these interests would be the certain injury of what is incomparably our farmers' largest and best market, and (wasting the point that the consumer generally pays the duty) to damage it even slightly in the hope of saving 10 per cent. or even 20 per cent. on horses, barley, sheep, etc., purchased from us by Americans, might prove something akin to "wasting at the bung to save at the spigot."

A Father Rebuked.

Colonel McLeod, although not a bad man at heart, used very rough language in his intercourse with his family. On returning to his home from his place of business, a few days ago, he found his wife very much excited over the outrageous conduct of a tramp, whose behavior was dissatisfied with the food given him by Mrs. McLeod, had abused her in a most outrageous manner.

"Johnny," said Colonel McLeod to his ten-year-old son, "when you heard the cowardly scoundrel abusing your mother, why didn't you run to the store and let me know? Didn't you hear?" "Yes, pa, I was out in the stable as he said what he said about the victuals, ma gave him, and how he abused her, but—"

"But what?" "I thought it was you scolding ma. He used the same coarse words as you do when the dinner don't suit you, so I thought it couldn't be any body else but you. I didn't think any body else would dare talk to ma that way."

Johnny unconsciously administered a severe rebuke to his irascible pa, who never again spoke to his wife as if he were a tramp.—*Times & Herald.*

A London paper is responsible for the following: As the ship which carried Mrs. Langtry to these shores bore a group of men were discussing their fellow passenger. Said one of them: "Well, before I came aboard I had heard hard things said of Mrs. Langtry, but I don't know whether they are true, but I know this, that if she fell overboard there's not a man on this ship who would not jump after her."

A Paris correspondent says Mrs. Mackay's extravagance has been exaggerated. She never pays more than \$50 for a dress. She makes the most delicious use of her money, not only in dressing herself and her daughter prettily and artistically and in decorating her lovely house with beautiful works of art, but in supporting and helping many poor Americans who come to her and to her equally kind and generous-hearted husband all they have in the world.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Judge Stewart charged the Grand Jury recently at Baltimore very plain about gambling at card tables, saying: "The vice will probably continue until the people are educated up to the point that raffles at fairs will be considered as evil to be frowned upon and chance in holiday presents as a thing to be avoided. The grosser forms of this vice are liable to punishment, and when the business of gambling is carried on in violation of law, the state society requires that the offence should not be lightly passed over, but should be prosecuted."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Directory.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

St. Peter's, Qu'Appelle. Sunday Services, 11 and 10 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion at 10 o'clock every Sunday. Sunday School at half past 10 o'clock. Week days and Saint's days as announced.

COLLECTOR OFFICE. Holy Communion at 10 o'clock every Sunday. Daily Morning and Evening prayer.

Rev. W. E. Browne.

Notice of Baptism, Marriage, or Funeral may be addressed to the College, or to Leslie Gordon, Esq. churchwarden.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Services every Sunday morning at 11 and every evening at 7 o'clock. Bible class and Sunday school at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 10 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. A. Andrews.

QU'APPELLE.

Service every Sunday morning at 11 and every evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at half past 10 o'clock. Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 10 o'clock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. J. Magnan, O. M. I.

QU'APPELLE.

Service every last Sunday in the month at 10 o'clock.

ROYAL TEMPLES.

QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.

Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

G. H. V. Bailey, S. C. W. J. Graham, Sec.

MASONIC.

QU'APPELLE LODGE.

Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 8 o'clock. James Weidman, W. M.; G. B. Murphy, Sec.

QU'APPELLE LITERARY AND POST OFFICE.

Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 10 o'clock, open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

For Post Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 10 o'clock.

For the telegraph, close every Monday at 10 o'clock, open for delivery every Tuesday at 10 o'clock. The post office closes at 10 o'clock, and is re-opened at 10 o'clock, and every other department at 10 o'clock.

NEW BAKERY.

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE STREET,
OPPOSITE THE PROGRESS OFFICE.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

THOMSON & NELSON
FORWARDERS.

AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles

DOORS, SASH

Building Paper, etc

Office West of C.P.R. Station.

QU'APPELLE.

BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.

Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

Will pay 65 cents per bushel for No. 1 Hard Wheat, being 8 cents per bushel

**Higher than
Brandon Prices!**

D. H. McMillan & Bro

QU'APPELLE

Stove & Tin Depot.

E. WISMER.

WHILE returning thanks for past patronage, would direct attention to a large stock of

STOVES AND TINWARE.

My Stoves are from the best manufacturers, and were selected to meet the requirements of the Northwest trade.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE BRUSHES,

BELLS,

BRANKETS,

SPURS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Just Received.

A large and splendid assortment of

ENGLISH, IRISH & SCOTCH TWEEDS,
HALIFAX TWEEDS,
DOESKINS,

BROAD CLOTHS,

PILOT CLOTHS,

ETC., ETC.,

Imported specially for the

Tailoring Department,



Where they can be made to order in the very LATEST STYLES. This Department has already become noted for its Excellent Goods, Splendid Fits and Good Work.

NEW IN STOCK.

HATS AND CAPS in all the newest leading styles, also Ready-made Clothing and Gents' Furnishings in great profusion.

S. H. CASWELL. — GENERAL MERCHANT, Qu'Appelle.

GEORGE H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance & General Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Flour, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Oatmeal, Cracked
Wheat, Graham Flour, etc., etc.

Four different grades of Flour at Mill Prices.
QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

THE LE LAND HOUSE.

Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

Love & Raymond,

PROPRIETORS.

Rebuilt, Enlarged, Renovated. Everything
New and First-Class Throughout
SUITS FOR FAMILIES. TERMS MODERATE.

The Best Made!

THE WANZER

Sewing Machine

NOW IN STOCK AT

THE PROGRESS STORE,

QU'APPELLE.

The Canada North-West Land Co.
(LIMITED.)

Offer for Sale

SELECTED FARM LANDS

in Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the offices of the Company, 14 Castle street, Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 181 Main street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. B. SCARTH

MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA.

Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway
Between Brandon and Calgary

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee.

AGENT IN QU'APPELLE FOR LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

LESLIE GORDON,

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, Just Received.

A large select stock of SOLID GOLD, SILVER AND SILVEROID
AMERICAN WATCHES. Gold, Silver and Rolled Gold Plate

CHAINS.

LOCKETS.

BROOCHES.

SCARF PINS.

COLLAR STUDS.

NECKLETS.

CHARMS.

EAR RINGS.

SLEEVE BUTTONS.

ETC., ETC.

Rings, Rings, Rings!

A splendid assortment of

"STONE," "GEM," BAND AND WEDDING RINGS.

All Goods are first-class and will be sold at Ontario prices

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE. FINE WATCH REPAIRING
A SPECIALTY. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

C. C. BAILEY & CO. — PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

Qu'Appelle, April 7, 1887.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

OF THE

TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

G. S. DAVIDSON,

PROPRIETOR

A Full Assortment of Furniture!

OF ALL KINDS

Kept Constantly on Hand,

ALSO IN STOCK, A FULL LINE OF

Coffins and Caskets.

GEO. H. V. BULYEA,

Corner Qu'Appelle St. and Ninth Avenue, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.



Dominion Lands Government Intelligence Office.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS CAN BE MADE AT THIS OFFICE, F. L. OSLER,
Government Agent.

FOR SALE.

Ontario and Qu'Appelle Lands, many of them lying close to Qu'Appelle, on the C. P. R., at low prices, purchasers having the advantage of Churches, Schools, Daily Mail and good Stores, etc.,

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND LOAN CO. will advance Money on Improved Lands.
A number of Improved Farms at Edgely, Indian Head and Fort Qu'Appelle, to be disposed of.

Several choice STOCK SECTIONS close to Town can be purchased on reasonable terms.
Those wishing for lots of Government Lands to Homestead, or Lands to purchase will apply at the office of

Qu'Appelle, May 12, 1886.

F. L. OSLER.

The Progress Store

Will be found to contain a well selected stock of

BOOKS STATIONERY

FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS

QU'APPELLE.

—Who wrote the poetry?
—And where was it printed?
—Cash paid for potatoes at THE PROGRESS office.
—Don't forget the "Evening of Travel in Bible Lands" to-night.

—Qu'Appelle Masonic Lodge met in regular communication on Tuesday evening last.

—On Thursday night of last week, Mr. E. W. Warner and bride returned from the east.

—Owing to a severe cold much affecting his voice, Mr. Ryan was obliged to postpone the delivery of his lecture, which was advertised for Wednesday evening.

—A meeting of those interested in the formation of a gun club will be held at the Queen's Hotel, on Friday evening next, at 20:30 o'clock. It is hoped that all true lovers of the gun will be present.

—The annual meeting of the subscribers and members of the Qu'Appelle Brass Band will be held in the school house, on Thursday, 6th Oct., at 20 o'clock. Business—receiving treasurer's report and election of officers.

—A meeting of the members of the Qu'Appelle cricket club will be held at the office of Mr. R. Dundas Strong, on Saturday next, 1st Oct., at 16 o'clock, to wind up the business of the season.

—Mr. H. A. Perley, of Carberry, Manitoba, has taken charge of the Dining Halls at Broadview, Moose Jaw and Swift Current. Broadview and Swift Current Halls are now open under the new system. And Moose Jaw will be open about Oct. 1st.

—On Friday evening last, the Brass Band turned out and serenaded Mr. S. H. Caswell and Mr. E. W. Warner and their happy brides. The band boys were well received and entertained by the newly elected benedicts.

—The Puck Opera Company showed here last Monday night. The large hall in the Immigrant building was well filled. The performances were excellent, especially the stop dancing. There was also good singing. Every body went away with a good opinion of the Company.

—Richmond Hill, Ont., Liberal: Mr. James Weidman, editor Qu'Appelle PROGRESS, N. W. T., was in the village a few days during the past week. On Sunday he addressed the Methodist Sabbath School and made himself generally agreeable among old friends. The Liberal begs to acknowledge a fraternal visit.

—The fall shows already begun in the eastern part of the district are going off with great eclat, and Qu'Appelle must stir herself to keep up the reputation of the west. Wolsley, Indian Head, the Fort and Regina are alive to their interests, and is Qu'Appelle exerting herself as she should and can? Let our show answer.

—Mr. T. Grover, B. A., Inspector of Schools for West Assiniboia, visited our school last Friday and expressed himself as being well pleased with the progress made by the pupils since his last visit. Mr. Grover also reports that the good results, which he expected from the introduction of maps into the schools of the Province, have been more than realized.

—It is to be hoped that the directors and members of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society will spare no effort to make the coming exhibition a big success. The Secretary is asking for early entries, and it is to be hoped that all will interest themselves in making a good showing for this section, especially on account of the visit of the eastern man. Qu'Appelle has already a good name abroad, and now is the time to back it up by something tangible. There is nothing to hinder us from having the highest and best show along the line. Our townspeople as well as the farmers should bear themselves, and not leave everything to the last to go off hap-hazard.

—On Monday night last, Mr. James Weidman, of THE PROGRESS, returned from Ontario, accompanied by his daughter.

—The public temperance meeting advertised for Monday last, was postponed till Monday next the 3rd prox, to be held in the Methodist church.

—The Assiniboia series of agricultural shows began yesterday at Moosomin with a grand success. Wapella show is to-day and White-wells to-morrow. Broadview, Saturday; Grenfell next Monday; Wolsley, Tuesday; Indian Head, Wednesday; Qu'Appelle, Thursday; Fort Qu'Appelle, Friday; and Regina on Monday and Tuesday, 10th and 11th October.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE PACIFIC.

A splendid opportunity will be given by the C.P.R. to visit Victoria and other places of interest on the Coast and to view the grand scenery in the Mountains. An excursion train will leave Winnipeg on Tuesday morning, Oct. 11th, for the Pacific Coast, stopping at all intermediate places. Tickets will be sold at all stations for this train to Victoria, at \$25 good to return within sixty days. Stop-overs will be granted on the return trip, so that excursionists may enjoy the many points of interest in the Mountains, especially the Banff hot springs and Canadian National Park.

Cricket.

INDIAN HEAD V. GRENFELL.

A thoroughly enjoyable match between the above clubs took place here on the 16th inst., and after a very close contest ended in favor of Indian Head by 35 runs on the first innings. Starting rather late in the afternoon the latter part of the game was played in very bad light making it nearly impossible to keep the wickets up against the good bowling of the Grenfell club. In the first innings D. Maclean for Indian Head had great success in bowling, taking nine wickets at a cost of 16 runs. On the Grenfell side R. Lake in the 2nd innings made the best stand of the day, going in first and carrying out his bat for the good score of 36 runs.

In the evening both clubs dined together and afterwards adjourned to the hall where speeches, songs, etc., were the order of the night until the arrival of the west bound train when Grenfell eleven left for Qu'Appelle to play there on the following day. Appended is the score:

INDIAN HEAD V. GRENFELL.	
1st INNINGS OF GRENFELL.	
R. Lake, b. D. Maclean.....	36
G. Elliot, b. do.....	6
A. W. Crush, b. D. Maclean.....	6
H. Sayer, b. D. Maclean.....	0
A. F. Lake, b. do.....	1
E. Fitzgerald, b. D. Maclean.....	1
A. Faulkner, b. Wallace, b. D. Maclean.....	5
J. Rowley, b. D. Maclean.....	5
M. Freeman, not out.....	8
B. Bowley, b. D. Maclean.....	1
H. Battiscomb, c. Crickton, b. Maclean.....	0
Extras.....	5
Total.....	35
2ND INNINGS OF GRENFELL.	
R. Lake, not out.....	36
G. Elliot, b. D. Maclean.....	8
A. W. Crush, b. do.....	12
H. Sayer, b. do.....	15
A. F. Lake, b. do.....	4
E. Fitzgerald, b. do.....	2
A. Faulkner, b. do.....	1
J. Rowley, b. do.....	2
M. Freeman, b. do.....	2
R. Battiscomb, not out.....	0
H. Battiscomb, run out.....	1
Extras.....	13
Total.....	96
1st INNINGS OF INDIAN HEAD.	
M. C. Maclean, c. Lake, b. Elliot.....	7
H. B. Tyld, run out.....	23
B. Crickton, c. Faulkner, b. Lake.....	9
W. E. Reid, b. Elliot.....	3
W. Kirkland, c. Sayer, b. Lake.....	7
D. Maclean, b. Sayer.....	6
A. Booth, c. Sayer, b. Lake.....	4
P. Goodie, c. Rowley, b. Sayer.....	2
T. Gieson, not out.....	3
T. Lewthwaite, c. and b. Sayer.....	7
Extras.....	7
Total.....	70
2ND INNINGS OF INDIAN HEAD.	
M. C. Maclean, b. Elliot.....	3
H. B. Tyld, c. Lake, b. Elliot.....	4
B. Crickton, c. Rowley, b. Lake.....	4
P. Wallace, b. Sayer.....	0
W. E. Reid, not out.....	18
W. Kirkland, not out.....	3
D. Maclean, c. Fitzgerald, b. Sayer.....	0
A. Booth, run out.....	7
Extras.....	7
Total for 6 wickets.....	35
Indian Head, Sept. 16th 1887.	

South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society.

Intending Exhibitors are requested to make their entries at the earliest possible date, that due provision may be made for displaying exhibits. It is intended to hold an Agricultural Dinner at the Immigrant building on the show day at 8 p.m., to which the members of the eastern press, Mr. W. D. Perley, M. P., and others will be invited. Applications for Dinner tickets should be made early as the number will be limited.

R. DUNDAS STRONG,
Secretary-Treasurer.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Barracks, &c., Banff N.W.T." will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 10th OCTOBER, for the erection of Barracks, &c., at Banff, N.W.T. Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Commanding Officers at Regina, Calgary and Banff, N.W.T., and after Friday, the 13th September, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenders. A bank cheque payable to order of Minister of Public Works equal to five per cent. of amount of tender must accompany each tender. This Cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
A. GORRIE,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 9th September, 1887.



OXFORD & NEW GLASGOW RAILWAY

Sec.—MIXED ROAD TO PICTOU TOWN,
BRANCH OF I. C. R.

Tenders for the Works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Oxford and New Glasgow Railway," will be received at the office up to noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1887, for certain works of construction. Plans and specifications will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway, at River John, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st day of October, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application. No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with. By order,
A. F. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 9th September, 1887.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned at the Office of the Commanding Officer of the Mounted Police, Regina, and endorsed "Tender for Barracks Building and Hospital, Calgary, N.W.T." will be received until Tuesday, the 4th October, for the erection of Barracks Building and Hospital, at Calgary, N.W.T. Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Commanding Officer at Regina and Calgary, N.W.T., on and after Tuesday, the 28th September, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenders. A bank cheque payable to order of Minister of Public Works equal to five per cent. of amount of tender must accompany each tender. This Cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
A. GORRIE,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
16th September, 1887.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U.S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those from Washington. Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability of claims, and we make NO CHARGE, UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT. We refer here to the Postmaster, the Sign of Money Order Payable, and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circulars, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or country, apply to
A. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 14th November, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed routes for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st January next:
Adolph and Killarney, twice per week, computed distance 123 miles.
Athol and Killarney, twice per week, computed distance 123 miles.
Arrow River and Lethbridge, once per week, computed distance 35 miles.
Bellefleur and Virden, once per week, computed distance 29 miles.
Boswell and Desford, twice per week, computed distance 21 miles (round route).
Boswell and Headingley, twice per week, computed distance 14 miles.
Boswell and Langdale, twice per week, computed distance 14 miles.
Brandon and Railway Station, twelve times per week, computed distance 1 mile.
Carleton Place and Stouffville, once per week, computed distance 40 miles.
Deloraine and Souris, twice per week, computed distance 28 miles.
Gladstone and Railway Station, twelve times per week, computed distance 1 mile.
Glenora and Sorell, once per week, computed distance 37 miles.
Killarney and Howard, twice per week, computed distance 13 miles.
Lethbridge and Montfort, once per week, computed distance 14 miles.
Moosomin and Railway, twelve times per week, computed distance 1 mile.
Nelson and Opawala, once per week, computed distance 14 miles.
Pleasant Forks and Wolsley, once per week, computed distance 304 miles.
Routhwaite and Strathmore, twice per week, computed distance 4 miles.
Westbourne and Railway Station, twelve times per week, computed distance 1 mile.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of tenders obtained at the Post Offices at Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station and at this office.
W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 26th August, 1887.

STRAYED.

STRAYED into the premises of the undersigned, TWO RAY HORSE COLTS, with white spots on high hind pasterns, one dark and one light, and one year, the younger is cut on the inside of both hind legs and the other has a small white spot in the forehead. Owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses.
WILLIAM BROLEY,
Sec. 34 Tp. 19 Range 13, Sept. 6th, 1887.

LOST

FROM DEANER HILLS STOCK FARM, Sec. 32 Tp. 25 R. 6, one Bay Pony mare branded N W and foal. One large, mottled red cow and one light straw-colored cow. Suitable REWARD will be given for information leading to the recovery of any or all of them.
Address: BOUTCHER & SINGER,
Indian Head or Yorkton.

J. H. MacCAUL,

DEALER IN

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc., Etc.

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR C. P. R. STATION, QU'APPELLE.

Qu'Appelle, May 28, 1886.



Notice to Contractors.

Sault Sainte Marie Canal.

CONTRACTORS intending to tender for works of construction of the Canal proposed to be formed on the Canadian side of the Saint Mary's River, are hereby informed that tenders will be received about JANUARY next, and that the most favourable time to examine the locality will be between the present time and the early part of November next. Who plans, specifications and other documents are prepared upon notice will be given. Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them and be furnished with blank forms of tenders, etc.
By order,
A. F. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Ry. & Canals,
Ottawa, 24th August, 1887.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 14th November next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, each way between Pleasant Forks and Wolsley via, Lethbridge, Killarney, Athol and Killarney, computed distance 304 miles from the 1st January. One tender to state the price for weekly service. Tenders must state distinctly which end of the route the person tendering proposes to start from. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Office at this time, and of, and along the route and at this office.
W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Winnipeg, 19th September, 1887.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 14th November, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twelve times per week each way, between Qu'Appelle Station Post Office and Qu'Appelle Railway Station from the 1st December next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tenders obtained at the Post Offices at Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station and at this office.
W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 26th Sept., 1887.

LYMAN'S CANADIAN FARMER'S



GARGLING OIL

Unparalleled in the History of Medicine as most Remarkable & durable Application for
GASOL ALL KINDS, RINGBONE, FOUNDERED FEET, SPAVINS, HORN DISTEMPER, SITTAF, CRACKED HEELS, SCRATCHES, FLESHWOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, AND

Any other Diseases of Horses and Horned Cattle.

It is also a VERY EFFECTIVE LINIMENT FOR

Rheumatism

Prepared only by
LYMAN, SONS & Co.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS.

The Genuine has the Proprietor's name over the cork.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN

\$1,600 CASH will purchase the North-east quarter of Section 24, T. 17, R. 20 north of cattle, 4 horse sheep, 1 breeding sow, 2 wagnons, harness, Tumble mower, plows, harrows, etc. 13 acres of crop, 300 bushels of rye, 13 apple trees, current bushes, house and household furniture, and everything except beds and bedding.
The above is located 24 miles from Regina Station.
Apply to
WM. CHESTERFIELD,
Qu'Appelle, May 26, 1888.

Rural Canadian

AND THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN

\$2.00 for both Papers for 1887.

This remarkable Offer is good to close as well as new Subscribers.
THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN is presented to the "leading denominational paper in Canada," is now in the State of New York, and is all its departments will be better than ever during the coming year.
THE RURAL CANADIAN, about to reach its Tenth Year, is styled the "Agricultural paper," with departments to suit the tastes and interests of its readers.
Subscribe for both Papers now and save 10%.
Address
C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,
3 Jervis Street, Toronto.